

which is a slightly abbreviated rendition of Miller's statement on page 25 (317): "The local varieties, including *T. beachi* Bartsch, have not been found sufficiently differentiated to warrant their being classed as subspecies, much less as species."

This, I feel, makes it necessary for me to protest lest my silence be construed as concurrence in the opinion of my West Coast critics.

The paper in question is a beautiful intensive study of *Teredo beachi* Bartsch, and barring the summary, in which the systematic status of this species is discussed, a splendid piece of work. It is unfortunate that the author in question, as well as Professor Kofoid himself, has not made an equally intensive study of the European *Teredo navalis*, which I have been unable to find in American waters, before publishing this summary, for I am certain that had they so done, they themselves would have become acquainted with the characters that differentiate the *navalis* group from the *Teredo morsei* group, to which *Teredo beachi* belongs.

In *Teredo navalis*, the denticles on the anterior median area have but a single cusp. In the *Teredo morsei* group, they are multicuspoid. That at once differentiates the two groups, and there are hosts of other characters that separate the members of these groups into specific or subspecific elements.

The only member of the *navalis* group that I have found so far in American waters is the New England shipworm, *Teredo novangliae* Bartsch. All the other true *Teredos* seen belong to the *morsei* group, both on the East and the West Coast of America.

BERMUDA SHELLS

BY E. G. VANATTA

Early in 1922 Mr. Hiram Hoyt collected samples of leaf-mould on four islands not mentioned in my paper on Bermuda Shells in the Proceedings of the Academy of Natural

Sciences of Philadelphia, 1910, pages 664-672. The following species of land shells were picked from this material:

ST. DAVID'S ISLAND

<i>Helicella ventricosa</i> Drap.	<i>Rumina decollata</i> L.
<i>Eulota similaris</i> Fér.	<i>Poecilozonites bermudensis</i>
<i>Polygyra plana</i> Dkr.	Pfr.
<i>Thysanophora scelenina</i> Gld.	<i>Zonitoides minuscula</i> Binn.
<i>Gastrocopta rupicola</i> Say	<i>Milax</i> (shell only)
<i>Gastrocopta p. hordeacella</i>	<i>Succinea barbadensis</i> Guild.
Pils.	<i>Carychium bermudensis</i> Gul.
<i>Obeliscus swiftianus</i> Pfr.	<i>Helicina convexa</i> Pfr.

PAGET ISLAND

<i>Helicella ventricosa</i> Drap.	<i>Gastrocopta p. hordeacella</i>
<i>Eulota similaris</i> Fér.	Pils.
<i>Polygyra plana</i> Dkr.	<i>Zonitoides minuscula</i> Binn.
<i>Thysanophora hypolepta</i>	<i>Milax</i> (shell only)
Shutt.	<i>Succinea barbadensis</i> Guild.
<i>Gastrocopta rupicola</i> Say	<i>Helicina convexa</i> Pfr.

COOPER'S ISLAND

<i>Helicella ventricosa</i> Drap.	<i>Gastrocopta rupicola</i> Say
<i>Eulota similaris</i> Fér.	<i>Gastrocopta p. hordeacella</i>
<i>Polygyra plana</i> Dkr.	Pils.
<i>Thysanophora scelenina</i> Gld.	<i>Zonitoides minuscula</i> Binn.
<i>Thysanophora hypolepta</i>	<i>Carychium bermudensis</i> Gul.
Shutt.	<i>Helicina convexa</i> Pfr.

IRELAND ISLAND

<i>Helicella ventricosa</i> Drap.	<i>Gastrocopta p. hordeacella</i>
<i>Eulota similaris</i> Fér.	Pils.
<i>Polygyra plana</i> Dkr.	<i>Rumina decollata</i> L.
<i>Gastrocopta rupicola</i> Say	<i>Zonitoides minuscula</i> Binn.
<i>Gastrocopta barbadensis</i> Pfr.	

NOTES.

NOTE ON FENELLA, OBTORTIO AND ALABINA.—Hedley in 1899 proposed for *Rissoa pyrhaeme* Melvill and Standen, which he supposed to belong to *Fenella* A. Adams (a preoccupied name) the genus *Obtortio* and gave an excellent figure of the shell and its nucleus, the latter marked by strong axial rib-